

## NOPEACE IN MEAT WAR

### Negotiations Between Packers and Strikers Broken Off.

#### ONE POINT OF DIFFERENCE

Union Officials Wanted Assurance, Refused by Employers, That Their Men Would Be Reinstated—Defection of Polish Union Members.

Chicago, July 18.—All chance of peace in the packers' strike has vanished, for the time being at least. The end of the negotiations came after a conference which lasted more than four hours between three officials of the strikers and a number of packers. The final break resulted when the union officials insisted that all the men who had gone out on strike be taken back and given their old places. The packers declared that this would necessitate the discharge of all the men they had employed since the commencement of the strike and that they could not and would not consider it. The conference then broke up, and the strike will continue.

Participating in the conference were Michael Donnelly, president of the Meat Cutters' union; John Floersch and William Sterling, for the strikers. The representatives of the packing companies were J. O. Armour, Arthur Meeker, T. J. Connors, L. F. Swift, E. F. Swift, Edward Tilden, Edward Morris, Ira Morris, Edward A. Cudaly, J. E. Maurer and W. F. Burrows.

The question of arbitration was first taken up, and after a prolonged discussion the representatives of the unions agreed to waive the ground they had taken when they insisted that the arbitration should consider only an advance in wages and that the scale paid prior to May 28 should be paid pending the decision of the arbitrators. They agreed to accept the demand of the packers that the decision of the arbitrators should cover the entire scope of the strike.

**Crucial Point Discussed.**  
The question of taking back the men who had gone out on strike was then considered. Mr. Donnelly insisted that all the men should be taken back pending the arbitration. The packers insisted upon their declaration that the men would be taken back in the order in which they applied for work and as many of them would be given places as the packers could find room for. The packers declared that they would not discharge the men they had employed, but would take back as many of the strikers as were necessary to operate the plants.

Mr. Donnelly asked that the packers agree to reinstate the old men within a week, and the packers refused to make the agreement. He then asked them if they would set a time when they would take back the old men. To this the packers replied that they would take back as many as they had room for in the order of their application for work. This final answer broke off the negotiations.

After the conference was over Mr. Donnelly said: "We agreed to almost everything that they asked and insisted only on the reinstatement of our men. We would have been willing to wait a month if necessary if they would have agreed to take them back at some time. They would not agree to anything on this point except that they would take them as fast as they needed them in the order in which they applied."

The packers issued a statement after the conference which, after announcing that a conference was held, concludes as follows:

"After discussion the packers' letter of July 14 was accepted by Mr. Donnelly excepting the provision contained therein that the men now out on strike should be taken back as fast as possible. Mr. Donnelly insisted that all of the men should be taken back within seven days. To this the packers objected, as it would involve the discharge of all men who have been

employed to fill the strikers' places." A danger that confronts the strikers became apparent when they learned that over 200 Polish butchers have deserted them since the strike began. The fact did not become known until the local unions held meetings and punched the strike tickets of members. These tickets must be turned in every day in order that the leaders may know that the members are not at work. After the unions had met a large number of Polish butchers were discovered missing. Investigation revealed that they had returned to work.

**Nonunion Men Join Strike.**  
Kansas City, Mo., July 18.—At the Armour plant 200 nonunion employees in the canning and labeling departments walked out after receiving their salaries, and at the Fowler plant a number of laborers struck.

**Sunday Slaughter in Boston.**  
Boston, July 18.—Because of the severity of meat in Boston, due to the Chicago strike, permission was granted by the board of police to three dealers to slaughter cattle on Sunday.

**Yankees Buy Popocatepetl.**  
City of Mexico, July 18.—The formal transfer of the volcano Popocatepetl to New York capitalists will be completed soon. The sale is practically effected, and the delay in the formal transfer has been due to the work of copying the ancient deeds. It is believed that sulphur can be landed at New York for \$48 (gold) per ton, which would make Popocatepetl sulphur an effective competitor of the Italian article.

**Miners to Call on the President.**  
Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 18.—No further definite information has been received at the executive office concerning the proposed visit to the president of a committee of Pennsylvania miners to present to him a petition regarding the Colorado labor situation, but it is known that the president has indicated to some friends in Pennsylvania that a date next week for the call will be satisfactory to him.

**Three Lost in Drowning Accident.**  
Worcester, Mass., July 18.—While attempting to save each others' lives three boys were drowned in Green Farm pond. They are George and Gerald Cowan, twin brothers, nine years old, and Timothy J. Sullivan, nine years old. The boys could not swim, and George Cowan, wading beyond his depth, went down in deep water, and the other boys drowned in the attempt to save him and each other.

**Much Damage Done by Hail.**  
Thompsonville, Conn., July 18.—Thousands of dollars' worth of growing tobacco was ruined by a severe hailstorm which struck this section. The hail was accompanied by almost continuous thunder and lightning, and altogether it was the worst storm known here in years. Lightning struck in many places, and several persons were rendered unconscious and slightly injured.

**Kruger Interment in Pretoria.**  
Johannesburg, July 18.—Lord Milner, the British high commissioner for South Africa, has announced that the British government has acceded to the request that the body of former President of the Transvaal Kruger might be buried at Pretoria. Preparations are in progress for a big demonstration by the Boers in honor of the late president.

**Waterspout on the Hudson.**  
Nyack, N. Y., July 18.—A large waterspout, something never before seen in this region, formed on the Hudson river opposite Ossining and swept over to the upper Nyack shore, completely destroying a large new dock. It tore away many trees and bushes, and finally when it broke a large volume of water fell.

**Fatal Cyclone at Chappaqua, N. Y.**  
Chappaqua, N. Y., July 18.—A cyclone that swept over a part of this village caused the loss of one life, that of Mrs. Hibbs of Philadelphia, who was here visiting a daughter, Mrs. Anna Washburne; the injury of several persons and the total destruction of five dwellings and three barns and other damage.

## LOOMIS' FATE KNOWN

### Body of Missing American Washed Up on English Coast.

#### IS IDENTIFIED BY CONSUL

Papers and Card Found on the Corpses Show It to Be That of the American. Disappeared Almost a Month Ago. His Errand Abroad.

Kingsbridge, England, July 18.—The body of F. Kent Loomis, the American who disappeared from the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. on June 20 as that vessel was nearing Plymouth, has been found at Warren Point, some fifteen miles from Plymouth. A laborer, Thomas Snowden, was walking along a cliff when he noticed a body tossing among the breakers on the incoming tide.

Snowden hurried down the cliff, and by the time he reached the beach the waves were washing the body against the rocks. Snowden grabbed the clothing and dragged it ashore. It was much decomposed and was bruised by contact with the rocks, on which it had been hurled by heavy waves. It was dressed in a gray overcoat, dark blue suit and white shirt. Snowden at once informed the police and neighbors. When the body was searched a gold watch and a quantity of American and English money in notes and coins were found in the pockets and also a card with the name "F. Kent Loomis."

The pockets also contained private papers. These, together with the other property, the police took charge of, and the body was removed and placed on a rude bench in a farm building at Thurstons village to await the inquest, which will be held on July 18, pending which and according to the report of the English police methods it may be impossible to secure anything definite concerning the nature of the papers or a positive announcement of the identification of the body.

The American consul at Plymouth has identified the body as that of Loomis. In an interview the consul said there was an abrasion under the right ear. There were no important papers on the body, and the watch had stopped at 6 o'clock. It will be remembered that the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., from which Mr. Loomis disappeared, arrived at Plymouth at 2 o'clock in the morning.

The American consul has arranged that proper care be taken of the body. No medical examination has yet been made.

Mr. Loomis met his death while carrying a treaty of commerce from Washington to Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. Mr. Loomis was accompanied by W. H. Ellis, who has proceeded with the treaty, found in Mr. Loomis' baggage, to Abyssinia.

## THINKS HE FELL OFF SHIP

Assistant Secretary Loomis Thus Accounts For Brother's Death.

Washington, July 18.—Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, who has been untiring in his efforts to clear up the mystery surrounding the disappearance of his brother, gave the result of his efforts as follows:

"In the course of the very thorough investigation of my brother's disappearance which we have tried to make I visited the Kaiser Wilhelm II. ten days ago and made a careful examination of those parts of the ship which he was in the habit of frequenting. After looking carefully over the boat's deck I am inclined very strongly to the theory, which I still hold, that my brother probably ascended to that deck alone about midnight to take a look about before retiring, ventured outside of the railing to the open, unprotected space beyond the boats and accidentally fell overboard. He was last seen sitting alone near the bookkeeper's case about 11:30 o'clock at night, a place where he often sat to read in the evening. There was no evidence obtainable to warrant either the conclusion that he had committed suicide or been a victim of foul play."

## Loomis' Home Hears the News.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 18.—News of the finding of the body of F. Kent Loomis off the British coast has brought an end to the suspense of his friends here. There is but one theory which is generally entertained here and that is that he was the victim of foul play. He was born at Marietta, O., November, 1867. He graduated from Marietta college in 1888, engaged in newspaper work and was employed in Cincinnati, Washington, Marietta and Parkersburg. He leaves a wife and son, the latter two months old. He was prominent in musical, social, club, church and business circles here and was universally popular.

**Millionaire in Auto Accident.**  
Farmington, Conn., July 18.—Charles D. Rogers, a millionaire printer of Chicago, was thrown from his automobile here and sustained a fracture of the skull. A trephining operation has been performed, and his condition is very critical.

**Statesman Corwin's Son Dead.**  
Ventura, Cal., July 18.—Thomas Corwin, formerly an attorney of Dayton, O., and son of former Governor Thomas Corwin of that state, has died at his home near Nordhoff.

**The Weather.**  
Fair; continued warm; fresh west winds.

## MILLIONS LOST IN CROPS.

Heavy Rains in Kansas and Nebraska Inflict Enormous Damage.

Topeka, Kan., July 18.—The enormous downpour of rain, especially in the Red river valley, has done enormous damage. It is now found, to the wheat crop. Farmhands are working night and day in a line 400 miles long, extending northerly to Nebraska, in the hope of saving the bulk of what was the finest crop in years. Many millions of bushels will be lost by rust and by the decay that follows an overflow of rain.

In sections of Nebraska, near the Kansas line, the loss in the wheat belt will be as high as 30 per cent, affecting materially not only the farmers, but the freight earning capacity of the railroads. All indications had pointed to the greatest known wheat crop for both Kansas and Nebraska. The storm coming upon a crop actually ripe for harvest makes the loss all the more certain.

## Yellow Fever in Panama.

Panama, July 18.—T. C. Cunningham of New York, a member of the Panama canal zone police department, has died here from yellow fever. This is the first case of the disease known to have occurred in the zone since the arrival of Governor Davis. The reports of the prevalence of yellow fever on the isthmus are untrue. This year less than ten cases have occurred. Major William C. Gorgas, of the sanitary department is actively working upon improvements with a view to the betterment of health conditions.

## Mercy For "Voodoo Doctor."

Harrisburg, Pa., July 18.—Governor Pennypacker has withdrawn the death warrant of George P. Hossey, the colored "voodoo doctor" who was to have been hanged at Philadelphia next Thursday, in order that his case may be taken to the board of pardons, which meets in September. Hossey and Mrs. Catherine Danz were convicted of the murder of the woman's husband, and both were sentenced to be hanged. Their sentences will probably be commuted to life imprisonment.

## American Suicide in Paris.

Paris, July 18.—An American student named Shapleigh, aged twenty-two years, said to have been a nephew of American Ambassador Porter, committed suicide at a hotel here. A servant, entering his room, found him lying dead upon a sofa. He had taken a quantity of strychnine and then had inflicted upon himself thirty wounds with a scalpel. The suicide left several letters addressed "V. Shapleigh, West Lebanon, Me." He is supposed to have been temporarily insane.

## Think Santos-Dumont Will Return.

St. Louis, July 18.—"We have had no notice from Santos-Dumont that he does not intend to return to St. Louis to take part in the world's fair airship contest and do not believe the cable report to that effect," said Frederick J. V. Skiff, director of the division of exhibits of the world's fair. "Mr. Dumont left here assuring us that he would return, and until he notifies us that he will not do so we shall continue to believe that he is coming back."

## Hornets Cause Death.

Stewartson, N. H., July 18.—The disturbance of a hornets' nest led to the death of William Forbes of this town in an unusual way. Mr. Forbes was mowing with a scythe when he struck a hornets' nest. In defending himself from the insects he dropped his scythe and was about to step out of the way when he tripped and fell. The blade of the scythe passed entirely through his body, and he died almost instantly.

## Fatal Train Wreck at Williamsport, Pa.

Williamsport, Pa., July 18.—The Buffalo flir, northbound, with three carloads of Shriners en route from Atlantic City, was wrecked on the Buffalo and Allegheny division of the Pennsylvania railroad. Two trainmen were killed and four injured. The flir and fast freight collided while in a fog while both were running at full speed.

## Two Killed in Wreck.

Olean, N. Y., July 18.—Two men were killed outright and a third seriously injured in the wreck of a fast passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad at Shippen, Pa. The dead are Krossler, a fireman, of Buffalo, and Sullivan, a fireman, of Buffalo. George A. Henson of Buffalo, baggage man, was seriously hurt.

## A Coming General.

Newburg, N. Y., July 18.—Robert H. Kyle, a poor country boy of Monticello, Sullivan county, has been appointed by Congressman Bradley of the Twentieth district to a cadetship at West Point. Kyle won a competitive examination in which thirteen young men entered. Three of them were the sons of army officers.

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## JAPS DENY DISASTER

Alexeieff's Report of Foe's Heavy Loss Is Discredited.

## ST. PETERSBURG IS HOPEFUL

Russians Hear From General Stoessel That the Recent Attacks on Port Arthur Have Been Repulsed—The Losses Reported.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—Since the receipt from Tokyo of an official denial of the report of a Japanese repulse at Port Arthur, with the loss of about 30,000 men, skepticism as to the truth of the report from Viceroy Alexeieff's headquarters has pervaded all circles, but the members of the general staff decline to accept the denial unreservedly.

While not insisting on the accuracy of the figures, they claim there is good reason to believe that a severe check was inflicted on the Japanese in front of Port Arthur.

An official report just received from General Stoessel, covering the events of July 7 and 8, strengthens this view. Stoessel says the Japanese repeatedly attacked the western defenses around Lumsantan and everywhere were repulsed.

## Alexeieff Still Credited.

Although still in ignorance as to what the official statement meant by "from Japanese sources," the officials here maintain that Alexeieff must have had good reason to send the report. While it is conceivable that the Japanese themselves may have spread the report or the purpose of leading General Kuropatkin to believe that they will not advance any farther in Manchuria, the general staff is not disposed to regard them as guilty of such Machiavellism.

In the fighting July 3 and 4 for the possession of the positions at Lumsantan, outside of Port Arthur, Viceroy Alexeieff reports that the Japanese were repulsed with the aid of the protected cruiser Novik and a number of gunboats and torpedo boats. The Russians captured a number of Japanese fortifications. The losses of the Russians were 2 officers and 35 men killed and 4 officers and 247 men wounded. The Chinese estimate the Japanese losses at 2,000.

## PRaise for Kuropatkin.

Commander's Plans Win Commendation at Home.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—Experts who until recently were inclined to criticize General Kuropatkin's management of affairs in the far east declare, as the situation develops, that his strategy has proved so far beyond reproach. He has successfully fended over a pressing danger—how pressing only those in close touch with the far east realize. His apparent mistakes, like the prolonged resistance offered by Lieutenant General Zassoulitch on the Yalu, turn out to be acts of the highest military judgment. General Kuropatkin then had so few and such poor troops at Liaoyang that the Japanese would have had an easy task to crush the main force of the Russians had they been permitted to cross the Yalu without severe punishment, and the thousands lost by Zassoulitch practically saved Liaoyang. Zassoulitch until disgraced occupied an important staff position.

General Baron Stakelberg's march, which also was criticized, is now admitted to have been necessary. The rudiments of warfare demand that an army should be in constant touch with the enemy, otherwise it would be impossible for it to know the strength of its opponents or to be informed of their movements. General Stakelberg's march was a reconnaissance on a grand scale and not only enabled General Kuropatkin to ascertain the enemy's strength and disposition, but materially disturbed the Japanese plans relative to the siege of Port Arthur, gradually drawing the bulk of the Japanese army to follow the retreating column and thus distracting attention from the vulnerable spot between Liaoyang and Mukden.

Meanwhile the men at Kuropatkin's headquarters are improving. Fifty thousand of the best troops from European Russia have reached Liaoyang within a month, and if the Russian commander in chief in the far east now chooses to accept battle he will be able to inflict a heavy loss. All Russia is looking forward with confidence to the issue of the fight.

## German Mail Inviolable, Says Paper.

Berlin, July 18.—The National Zeitung declares the confiscation of the mail sacks aboard the North German Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich by the Russian volunteer fleet's steamer Smolensk in the Red sea Friday to be unjustifiable and indefensible under international law, even were the presence of contraband justly suspected. Postal matter, the Zeitung says, should be exempt from confiscation, and it is to be expected that the Russian government will make no difficulties, but will immediately rectify the error of the Smolensk.

**Admiral Togo's Death Rumored.**  
Chifu, July 18.—The Chicago Daily

News correspondent with Kuroki's army in a dispatch sent by a Chinese junk from Antung says that there is a persistent rumor there that Admiral Togo is dead and that many of the Japanese profess to believe it. A severe outbreak of cholera is devastating that section.

## MEMPHIS COMMITTEE ACTS.

Calls Upon City Officials For a Statement of Intentions.

Memphis, Tenn., July 18.—The committee of public safety appointed at a recent mass meeting has called upon Mayor J. J. Williams, Chief of Police John J. Mason and George Blackwell, sheriff of Shelby county, with a request that these officials state what they would do in the future toward closing up alleged dives and running criminals out of the community.

The answer of Sheriff Blackwell was satisfactory to the committee.

Mayor Williams said that owing to the complicated city and state statutes regarding gambling he would require more time to give a detailed answer to the committee's demands.

The recent action of Vice Mayor Henderson in declaring against Chief of Police Mason practically assures the latter's retirement from the head of the police department.

## New French Fair Commissioner.

Paris, July 18.—The official announcement has been made of the appointment of Alfred Picard, formerly commissioner general of the Paris exposition, to be French commissioner general at the St. Louis exposition, succeeding M. Michael Lagrave. The change follows the recent investigation into the Charteuse charges, in which M. Lagrave was one of the central figures. M. Picard is a member of the council of state, being president of the section of public works, commerce and agriculture. He is one of the most prominent men in public life, having the grand cross of the Legion of Honor.

## Soldiers Charged With Desertion.

Burlington, Vt., July 18.—Four members of the Fifteenth United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, are lodged in the guardhouse awaiting court martial for desertion. One of them, Lee Brown, is further charged with having permitted his companions, who were prisoners, to escape from the military reservation. The other men are Privates R. A. Capelle, E. T. Allen and D. A. Powers. The four men were captured near the postoffice at St. Albans by a troop of cavalry after a chase of forty-eight hours.

## Bold Assault on Officers.

Middletown, N. Y., July 18.—While attempting to arrest P. J. Moore and A. H. Harding, two alleged green goods men, near here, Daniel Weeks, a deputy marshal, was struck over the head with a billy, and R. S. Stevens, another officer, was shot in the breast. Moore was pursued and finally captured, but Harding escaped. A large amount of green goods was found among the men's effects. The two have been operating through the postoffice here for several weeks.

## A Mother's Awful Find.

Detroit, Mich., July 18.—A Free Press special from Sturgis, Mich., says that Marion, aged nine, and Fay, aged eleven, son and daughter of Conductor H. Stoub of Toledo, were drowned at Mount Springs, six miles west of Sturgis. It is supposed the children took cramps from staying in swimming too long. It was their mother who discovered their bodies in the shallow water, having become alarmed at their long absence.

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